



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

again have primary filaments which follow a long course in the cytoplasm and secondary short filaments which take a transverse direction. Some of the long fibrils have a serpentine arrangement. In experimental anæmia and rabies and also in secondary lesions after injury of the peripheral nerves, the fibrils diminish in number, become of a pale diffuse brownish color with a fine granular appearance, or may show fusiform thickenings along their course. These pathological appearances vary according to the intensity of the injury or toxine, or the duration of any of the abnormal conditions.

The Psychological Bulletin. (Literary Section of the Psychological Review, June 15, 1904.)

This number of the Psychological Bulletin is a happy innovation; it is entirely devoted to psychiatry and neurology and is produced under the editorship of Dr. Adolf Meyer, who writes the first paper in the number, devoted to the exposition of modern clinical psychiatry, especially as exemplified by the evolution of the recent German schools, under the leadership of Kraepelin, Wernicke and Ziehen. The second paper is a review by Dr. August Hoch of psychological and physiological tests made in connection with the study of various mental diseases, both from the standpoint of research and diagnosis. The review of psychological literature that follows consists mainly of abstracts of recent important books and papers bearing on neurology and psychiatry. Among these are the recent volumes by Bethe and Nissl on the anatomy of the nervous system, the Archives of Neurology of the London County Asylums, and finally minute abstracts of Bleuler's case of one-sided occupation delirium in a general paralytic, and Liepmann's remarkable case of one-sided apraxia, which has recently come to autopsy. The other reviews relate principally to current German, French and Spanish literature and comprise such contributions as Köster, Saint-Paul, Berze, Klippel, Ramon y Cajal and Dejerine.

Der tic, sein wesen und seine Behandlung. Nebst eine vorrede von PROFESSOR BRISSAUD. DR. HENRY MEIGE und DR. E. FEINDEL. Deutsche Autorisierte Ausgabe von Dr. O. Giese. pp. i-xii, 1-398. Leipzig und Wien, 1903.

The mental and motor disturbance designated by the title of this book has long been of considerable interest to psychiatrists and practicing physicians. But its general characteristics, and especially the conditions and factors in its development should be of equal interest to the student of general psychology. The authors have been for a number of years special students of their subject, and have not only a thorough acquaintance with the work of their predecessors, but have themselves contributed more to it than any other two workers in the field.

Their object in the present book is (1) to present clinical material that is itself of interest, and (2) to differentiate clearly tic from the numerous other forms of motor disturbance. The scope of their data and discussions, however, is wider than this statement of their purpose. The clinical material is presented in the form of copious illustrations taken from the histories of cases. To this attaches, in the reviewer's judgment, fully half the interest and value of the book, but it cannot be presented in a brief review. A history of a case, the "prototype of a tic patient," constitutes an introductory chapter and gives a general picture of the characteristics of tic.

The following chapter outlines the results of predecessors. The